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The 1995 Iowa Corn Yield Test Report, District 7

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The 1995 Iowa Corn Yield Test Report, District 7

Abstract

Results of the Iowa Corn Yield Test are published to aid Iowa farmers in selecting corn hybrids. This is the seventy-sixth consecutive year for the test. These data are first released on Iowa State University Extension's electronic information delivery system (EXNET), usually around the end of November. Anyone can access the information on EXNET and receive the data as soon as they are released. Information provided on EXNET can be accessed in three ways: by modem at (515) 294-8354 and logging in as "guest," through Internet using World Wide Web (WWW) at URL:<http://www.exnet.iastate.edu>, or through Internet using telnet to exnet.iastate.edu and logging in as "guest." For additional information about EXNET, contact EXNET, 110 EES Bldg., Haber Rd., Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011-3070, telephone number (515) 294-8658.

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- Crops
- Soils
- Climate

A supplement to the December 16, 1995 issue of *Iowa Farmer Today*

The 1995 Corn Yield Test Report District 7

Results of the Iowa Corn Yield Test are published to aid Iowa farmers in selecting corn hybrids. This is the seventy-sixth consecutive year for the test.

These data are first released on Iowa State University Extension's electronic information delivery system (EXNET), usually around the end of November. Anyone can access the information on EXNET and receive the data as soon as they are released. Information provided on EXNET can be accessed in three ways: by modem at (515) 294-8354 and logging in as "guest," through Internet using World Wide Web (WWW) at URL: <http://www.exnet.iastate.edu>, or through Internet using telnet to exnet.iastate.edu and logging in as "guest." For additional information about EXNET, contact EXNET, 110 EES Bldg., Haber Rd., Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011-3070, telephone number (515) 294-8658.

The next released format of the data is on computer diskettes, which include a hybrid selection computer program described in another section of this report. These diskettes are usually available a week to 10 days after the data are released on EXNET.

The final format is the printed version, which is being printed and distributed by *Iowa Farmer Today* in its Dec. 16, 1995 issue. A few days later, the reports are also available from county extension offices.

The presentation of data for the hybrids tested does not imply approval or endorsement by the authors or the agencies sponsoring or conducting the test. Entries in Tables 1 and 2 are designated by brand name and variety.

Use of the Data in Advertisements

Iowa State University desires to maintain the credibility of data from the Iowa Corn Yield Test. Misuse of these data in advertisements can have a negative effect on the perception of the value of these data. For advertising purposes, brand to brand comparisons should not be made unless more than one competitor brand is used in the ad and all entries of those brands in a given table are included in the ad. Advertisement statements by an individual company about the performance of its entries can be made as long as they are accurate statements about the data as published with no reference to other companies' hybrids. A statement similar to: "See the official Iowa State University Extension Corn Yield Test Report, Pm-660-(1-7)-95, for details," should be included in the ad.

1995 Procedure

Producers of seed corn and Iowa State University were eligible to enter varieties in the Iowa Corn Yield Test. Each producer was allowed a maximum of six paid entries per district. All entries had to be available in a quantity of at least 10 bushels of seed.

In 1995, 182 entries were evaluated in this district. Fifteen of the entries determined to be widely grown were entered by Iowa State University. In June, survey cards are mailed to a random sample of corn growers in Iowa. Based on the survey results, the 15 hybrids grown

on the most acres in a district are classified as widely grown for that district. The widely grown hybrids (*) in this report were determined by the 1994 survey. Iowa State University entered a maximum of three widely grown hybrids of any given brand. These entries were given priority over the remaining 167 entries made by seed producers.

Each entry was replicated four times in four-row plots at a planting rate of 26,500 kernels per acre at each location. All locations were machine-planted. The center two rows of each plot were harvested with a corn combine. No gleanings or dropped ears were included in yield data. A moisture determination was made from each plot and yields were corrected to 15.0 percent moisture for shelled corn.

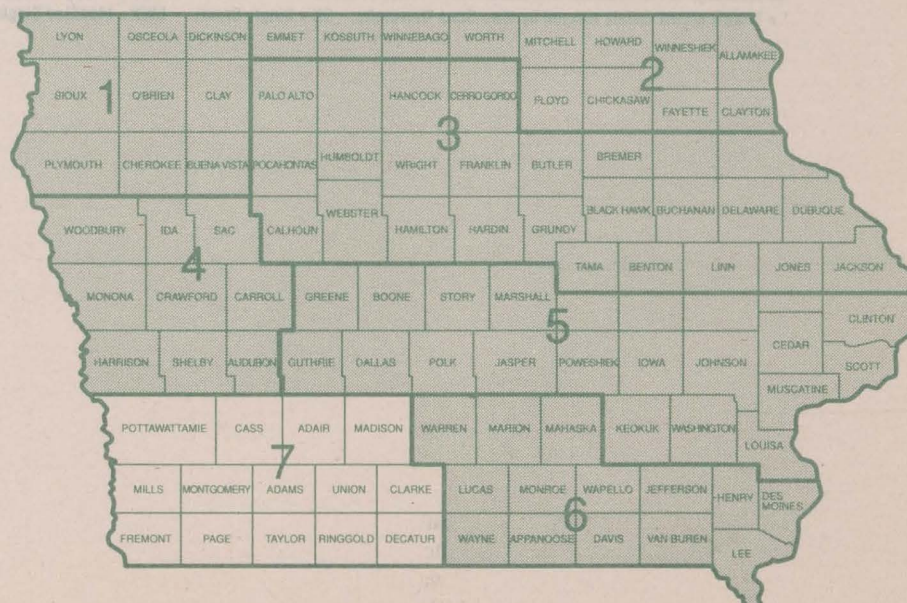
Since 1988, data for protein, oil, and starch percentages have been included in the Iowa Corn Yield Test Reports. Protein, oil, and starch were measured on an Infratec 1225 near-infrared transmittance analyzer calibrated against accepted chemical methods as done by Woodson-Tenant Labs, Des Moines, Iowa. Dr. Charles R. Hurburgh, Jr. of the ISU Department of Agricultural and Biosystems Engineering was responsible for analyzing the samples. Samples for nutrient analysis were collected from one field in each district. Data presented are averages of the four replicated plots in that field. To be consistent with the yield data, the protein, oil, and starch data were corrected to 15.0 percent moisture.

How Information Is Presented

The agronomic data presented are averages of three locations in 1993 and 1994, and two locations in 1995. Yield in bushels per acre and percentages of moisture, root lodging, stalk lodging, dropped ears, stand, protein, oil, and starch are shown for all entries in 1995 and for those tested in 1993 and 1994 that were in the 1995 test.

Interpretation of Results

Yield differences due to variation in soil, fertility, moisture availability, insect infestation, and diseases, plus any variation due to planting and harvesting techniques, are identified through statistical analysis. The LSD values for yield shown in Tables 1 and 2 represent, in bushels per acre, the amount of yield variation that could be due to variations in the factors just mentioned. In comparing varieties, yield differences greater than the LSD value can be attributed to genetic differences in the yield potential of these varieties; yield differences less than the LSD value are not statistically different and could have been due to other factors.



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Table 2. Averages of 1994-95 and 1993-95 of varieties tested in District 7.
LSD for yields are 5 bushels for 93-95 and 7 bushels for 94-95.

93-95 protein LSD = 0.2. 93-95 oil LSD = 0.1. 93-95 starch LSD = 0.2.
94-95 protein LSD = 0.2. 94-95 oil LSD = 0.1. 94-95 starch LSD = 0.3.

Brand	Variety	Cross	Yield Bu/A		Moisture Pct		Root Ldg Pct		Stalk Ldg Pct		Drop Ear Pct		Stand Pct		Protein Pct		Oil Pct		Starch Pct		Variety	Brand
			93-95	94-95	94-95	93-95	93-95	94-95	93-95	94-95	93-95	94-95	93-95	94-95	93-95	94-95	93-95	94-95	93-95	94-95		
*DeKalb	DK580	SX		147	15.3			0		3		0		95		8.1		3.1		61.3	DK580	*DeKalb
DeKalb	DK604	SX		145	15.9			0		3		0		92		8.0		3.4		60.7	DK604	DeKalb
Golden Harvest	H2530	SX	134	148	16.4	16.6	2	0		3		0	90	92	7.3	7.7	3.4	3.4	61.4	61.1	H2530	Golden Harvest
*DeKalb	DK591	SX	140	155	16.5	16.5	0	0	5	4	0	0	93	94	7.7	7.9	3.4	3.3	60.9	60.9	DK591	*DeKalb
Bioseed	9498	SX		144	16.5			0		2		0		91		7.8		3.3		61.1	9498	Bioseed
*Pioneer	3394	SX	133	144	16.7	17.3	2	0	4	4	1	1	91	93	7.6	8.0	3.2	3.1	61.5	61.5	3394	*Pioneer
Pioneer	3489	SX		145	16.8			0		1		0		90		8.1		3.5		60.9	3489	Pioneer
*Pioneer	3417	SX	135	149	17.0	17.0	0	0	1	2	0	0	92	95	7.6	7.9	3.6	3.6	61.0	60.8	3417	*Pioneer
*Ciba	4494	SX	130	148	17.0	17.0	0	0	4	4	0	0	88	89	7.7	8.2	3.4	3.3	61.1	61.0	4494	*Ciba
Renze	6345	SX		152	17.0			1		3		0		95		7.8		3.4		60.7	6345	Renze
Cenex/Land O'Lake	674	SX		155	17.1			0		2		0		92		7.7		3.4		61.1	674	Cenex/Land O'Lake
DeKalb	DK626	SX		156	17.1			1		6		0		91		7.4		3.6		60.8	DK626	DeKalb
*Northrup King	N6330	SX	128	145	17.1	17.1	0	0	4	3	1	1	93	95	7.6	7.9	3.4	3.4	61.3	61.1	N6330	*Northrup King
Lynks	2719	SX		146	17.4			0		3		1		91		7.8		3.4		61.0	2719	Lynks
Ottillie	2468	SX		152	17.7			0		5		1		89		7.7		3.5		61.1	2468	Ottillie
Crows	494	SX	136	155	17.7	17.8	1	0	5	6	1	1	89	91	8.0	8.4	3.3	3.2	61.3	61.1	494	Crows
Renze	6395	SX		152	17.7			0		3		0		94		7.8		3.3		61.1	6395	Renze
Cargill	7557	SX		151	17.9			0		6		0		93		8.1		3.4		61.0	7557	Cargill
Crows	510	SX	131	147	18.1	18.1	0	0	4	5	0	0	89	90	7.5	7.8	3.5	3.5	61.2	61.0	510	Crows
Ottillie	2466	SX		153	18.2			0		2		0		94		7.3		3.4		61.4	2466	Ottillie
Stine	1145	SX		156	18.4			0		5		0		90		7.9		3.4		61.1	1145	Stine
M/W Genetics	G8445	SX		155	18.5			0		6		0		95		7.8		3.1		61.4	G8445	M/W Genetics
ICI Seeds	8400	SX		139	18.5			0		4		0		89		7.8		3.5		60.9	8400	ICI Seeds
Mellow Dent	7820	SX	129	148	18.5	18.8	0	0	6	5	1	1	88	91	7.5	7.9	3.3	3.2	61.3	61.1	7820	Mellow Dent
Bioseed	9550	SX		154	18.6			0		4		0		93		7.7		3.2		61.2	9550	Bioseed
NC+	5858	SX		148	18.6			0		3		1		94		8.1		3.2		61.1	5858	NC+
KSC/Challenger	9415	SX	133	152	18.6	18.4	1	0	6	6	0	0	95	97	7.6	7.9	3.3	3.2	61.4	61.2	9415	KSC/Challenger
Rainbow	3138	SX		149	18.6			0		4		0		95		7.7		3.1		61.4	3138	Rainbow
ISU	B73XB97	SX		155	18.7			8		6		1		93		7.7		3.6		60.9	B73XB97	ISU
Merschman	M3115	SX	130	148	18.7	18.9	1	0	6	5	1	1	90	91	7.5	7.7	3.3	3.2	61.3	61.2	M3115	Merschman
*Cargill	7877	SX	139	152	18.8	19.3	2	0	6	6	0	0	92	94	7.4	7.8	3.7	3.7	60.9	60.5	7877	*Cargill
*Pioneer	3279	SX	138	153	18.8	19.5	1	0	4	2	0	0	93	94	8.0	8.3	3.3	3.2	61.2	61.0	3279	*Pioneer
Ames Best	VIKE1161	SX		158	18.8			0		3		0		95		7.8		3.2		61.2	VIKE1161	Ames Best
Renze	6425	SX		154	18.8			0		3		0		91		7.8		3.4		60.9	6425	Renze
Pfister	3336	SX		153	18.8			0		5		0		92		8.1		3.3		61.0	3336	Pfister
Mark	MRK95117	SX		156	19.0			0		5		1		92		8.1		3.4		60.9	MRK95117	Mark
Middlekoop	M717	SX		154	19.1			1		5		0		90		7.9		3.3		61.3	M717	Middlekoop
*DeKalb	DK646	SX	141	162	19.1	19.3	1	0	4	4	0	0	89	92	7.4	7.7	3.5	3.5	61.2	60.9	DK646	*DeKalb
*Cargill	7697	SX	132	146	19.2	19.8	1	0	7	7	0	0	91	92	7.3	7.6	3.6	3.6	61.2	61.1	7697	*Cargill
Kruger	9417	SX	138	154	19.2	19.3	0	0	4	3	0	0	92	93	7.6	8.0	3.4	3.4	61.3	61.1	9417	Kruger
Northrup King	N7707	SX	136	157	19.5	19.9	1	0	2	3	0	0	91	93	8.0	8.3	3.5	3.4	60.9	60.7	N7707	Northrup King
Hill Seed	HSX1142	SX	130	144	19.5	19.8	0	0	3	2	0	0	90	90	7.9	8.3	3.5	3.4	61.0	60.8	HSX1142	Hill Seed
Cargill	7777	SX		164	19.6			1		5		0		95		7.8		3.4		61.1	7777	Cargill
Rainbow	2142	SX	132	152	19.7	19.6	0	0	5	5	1	1	90	91	8.2	8.6	3.4	3.3	60.9	60.7	2142	Rainbow
Asgrow	RX801	SX	137	153	19.8	19.7	0	0	4	3	0	0	91	93	7.5	7.9	3.5	3.4	61.2	61.0	RX801	Asgrow
*Cargill	7997	SX	140	153	19.9	20.7	1	0	3	4	0	0	91	93	7.4	7.8	3.5	3.4	61.3	61.0	7997	*Cargill
KSC/Challenger	9616	SX		152	20.0			0		3		0		94		7.8		3.5		60.9	9616	KSC/Challenger
Terra	TR1130	SX		158	20.2			0		3		1		92		7.8		3.5		60.9	TR1130	Terra
Rainbow	3161	SX		149	20.3			0		5		1		90		8.5		3.4		60.5	3161	Rainbow
SOI	9140	SX	127	146	20.4	20.3	1	0	3	3	0	0	88	89	7.9	8.3	3.5	3.3	61.0	60.9	9140	SOI
Merschman	M3117	SX	137	151	20.5	20.9	3	0	6	4	0	0	93	95	7.5	7.8	3.3	3.2	61.4	61.2	M3117	Merschman
Pioneer	3225	SX		151	20.6			0		5		1		90		7.8		3.1		61.6	3225	Pioneer
Mellow Dent	7810	SX		149	20.8			0		2		0		91		8.1		3.5		60.8	7810	Mellow Dent
Golden Harvest	H2641	SX	143	160	20.9	21.0	1	0	3	3	0	0	92	94	7.5	8.0	3.4	3.3	61.4	61.1	H2641	Golden Harvest
KSC/Challenger	9618	SX		155	20.9			0		3		1		88		8.1		3.4		60.8	9618	KSC/Challenger
*Wilson	1760	SX	141	161	21.1	21.1	0	0	4	3	1	1	89	90	8.0	8.4	3.3	3.3	61.0	60.8	1760	*Wilson
Crows	490	SX		153	21.1			0		5		2		87		8.2		3.2		60.9	490	Crows
*Asgrow	RX899	SX		149	21.1			0		3		0		94		8.1		3.2		61.2	RX899	*Asgrow
Bioseed	9600	SX		151	21.1			0		2		0		90		7.9		3.5		61.0	9600	Bioseed
Rainbow	3172	SX		156	21.2			0		3		0		94		7.8		3.4		61.0	3172	Rainbow
Cargill	8327	SX	138	155	21.2	21.2	1	0	4	3	1	0	92	94	7.5	7.8	3.5	3.5	61.2	60.9	8327	Cargill
M/W Genetics	G8775	SX	140	154	21.2	21.2	2	0	4	3	0	0	94	94	7.4	7.8	3.5	3.4	61.3	61.1	G8775	M/W Genetics
Crows	668	SX	138	156	21.3	21.4	2	0	4	4	1	0	91	93	7.5	7.8	3.5	3.5	61.0	60.8	668	Crows
Terra	TR1167	SX	133	148	21.3	21.4	1	0	3	2	0	0	90	91	7.6	7.9	3.5	3.4	61.2	61.0	TR1167	Terra
Pfister	3965	SX	135	153	21.4	21.0	0	0	3	3	1	0	90	90	7.7	8.0	3.4	3.4	61.2	61.1	3965	Pfister
Merschman	M3120	SX	138	154	21.5	21.7	2	0	4	4	0	0	93	95	7.4	7.7	3.6	3.5	61.2	61.1	M3120	Merschman
Pioneer	3162	SX	136	152	21.6	21.9	1	0	4	4	0	0	92	94	7.7	8.0	3.3	3.2	61.5	61.5	3162	Pioneer
ICI Seeds	8285	SX		151	21.6			0		3		1		95		7.8		3.4		61.2	8285	ICI Seeds
Average of all entries			135.2	151.8	19.1	19.5	0.9	0.2	4.1	3.7	0.4	0.3	91.0	92.4	7.6	7.9	3.4	3.4	61.2	61.0	Average of all entries	
Average of widely grown entries			135.9	151.1	18.3	18.6	0.7	0.1	4.2	3.7	0.4	0.3	91.1	93.2	7.6	8.0	3.5	3.4	61.2	61.0	Average of widely grown entries	

* = Widely grown variety entered by Iowa State University. SX = Single Cross. MSX = Modified Single Cross. 3X = 3-Way Cross. 4X = 4-Way Cross. SXB = Blend of Single Crosses.

1995 protein pct LSD = 0.3. 1995 oil pct LSD = 0.1. 1995 starch pct LSD = 0.4.

Average of all entries	102.1	172.8	130.6	16.3	21.6	19.8	0.3	0.2	2.6	4.6	2.3	5.0	0.5	0.1	0.7	87.8	96.3	87.6	8.1	7.7	7.0	3.4	3.3	3.6	60.6	61.4	61.6	Average of all entries
Average of widely grown entries	104.4	174.3	128.5	16.3	20.6	19.3	0.3	0.1	2.0	4.5	2.8	4.8	0.6	0.1	0.7	88.3	97.9	87.2	8.2	7.8	6.9	3.4	3.3	3.6	60.7	61.3	61.5	Average of widely grown entries

= Widely grown variety entered by Iowa State University. SX = Single Cross. MSX = Modified Single Cross. 3X = 3-Way Cross. 4X = 4-Way Cross. SXB = Blend of Single Crosses.

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Designations Identifying Brands in the Yield Test

*Companies with one or more widely grown entries made by Iowa State University

Iowa Corn Yield Test results are published each year to help farmers select the best corn hybrids. Since 1987 a computer version has been available that includes the information in the written reports and a program to calculate an economic return value for each hybrid based on farmer supplied expected corn price, final moisture, and drying and shrink costs. These inputs can easily be changed and the computer will calculate new economic return values for all hybrids. These values provide information on whether full season hybrids produce enough extra yield to compensate for drying costs. The computer program also can sort the hybrids by yield, moisture, adjusted economic value, root lodging, stalk lodging, dropped ears, protein, oil, starch, or brand.

For more information, call Extension Software Service at 515-294-8658. Or, if you want to order the program, please complete, cut out, and return the order form in this report.

Grain moistures shown in Tables 1 and 2 are indications of maturity and natural drying rate. Maturity of varieties entered generally ranged from short to full season. Yield comparisons should be made among varieties of similar maturity.

It is important to select varieties having stable performance over a range of environmental conditions. High yields for two or more consecutive years indicate stable performance. Supplemental yield and agronomic information about specific varieties may be obtained from seed corn dealers, crop consultants, and from neighbors who have grown these varieties.

The protein, oil, and starch percentage data (Tables 1 and 2) are quality traits important to different end-users of corn. For feed, protein is of primary interest; for wet-mill processing (ethanol and sweeteners), oil and starch content are important. Several firms have begun testing these characteristics on an exploratory basis. In 1995, a network of 15 Iowa grain elevators acquired near-infrared equipment and tested inbound corn at their facilities.

Whole-grain near-infrared equipment measures composition of unground corn kernels in 1 to 1.5 minutes per sample. They measure moisture simultaneously with composition. Using these instruments, country elevators can test and segregate grain as it is received. Obviously all compositional factors cannot be high in the same hybrid. The grain market is exploring segmentation (identity preservation)—the production and marketing of certain hybrids for specific uses. This is an important change from the generic commodity approach now used.

The economic impact of compositional factors can be significant. Corn protein trades off with other protein sources in many feed rations. At \$200 per ton for 44 percent protein soybean meal, the value of a 1 percent increase (e.g. from 8 percent to 9 percent) in corn protein is about 12 cents per bushel of corn. Likewise, an additional percent of oil yields about 14 cents per bushel in increased oil output in a wet processing plant or when substituted for white grease in feed rations. The additional ethanol or sweetener from an extra percent of starch provides 8 to 10 cents per bushel more revenue. Producers feeding livestock are in the best position to capture immediate benefits from these composition data. Country elevators with feed mills also have the ability to capitalize on increased protein in corn. The Iowa Corn Growers Association has prepared a publication to aid growers in using the nutrient data in the Iowa Corn Yield Test Reports: *Nutrient Content and Feeding Value of Iowa Corn*, Iowa Corn Growers Association, Des Moines, Iowa 50265.

Hybrids with similar yields and agronomic characteristics may not be identical in corn protein. Therefore, feed costs can be reduced by selecting higher protein hybrids from a group with similar yield potential. Weather and soil conditions affect composition, but the relative ranking of hybrids does not change greatly. A higher protein hybrid will be higher than average regardless of environmental conditions that raise or lower the averages. The protein percentages reported are measures of crude protein and may not give an accurate indication of feed value if feed rations are balanced on individual amino acids rather than crude protein content.

Order Form: Iowa Corn Yield Test Hybrid Selection Program

Please send me computer diskettes of the following districts of the Iowa Corn Yield Test Results.

Year: _____
District 1 ☐ District 2 ☐ District 3 ☐ District 4 ☐
District 5 ☐ District 6 ☐ District 7 ☐ Set of 7 districts ☐

Each district at \$25/copy _____

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Make of computer _____
Do you have a hard disk (20MB, 40MB, etc.) yes ☐ no ☐

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1995 Field Data

The District 7 test was planted on farms operated by William Hays near Malvern in Mills County, Marvin Fuller near Corning in Adams County, and Keith Sawyers near Winterset in Madison County. The Madison County location was not harvested because severe and uneven greensnap, resulting from a strong wind and hail storm in mid July, prevented accurate hybrid-to-hybrid comparisons. Field data for the other two locations are presented in Table A.

At planting time, subsoil moisture for the district was excessive. Rainfall for the district was well above normal in April and May and well below normal in August and September. In June, rainfall was below normal at the Mills County location and above normal at the Adams County location. In July, rainfall was well below normal at the Mills County location and near normal at the Adams County location. Temperatures for the district were far below normal in April and May, below normal in June and September, near normal in July, and far above normal in August. The average district yield was 14 bushels per acre below the mean of the five preceding years' averages. Average location yields are listed in Table A.

Table A. Field Data

	Hays Farm* Monona silt loam			Fuller Farm Winterset silty clay loam		
	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
Fertilizer applied, lb						
Preplant	150	52	—	140	30	30
Total	150	52	—	140	30	30
1994 crop	Soybeans			Soybeans		
Row width	30 inches			30 inches		
Planting date	May 17			May 25		
Harvest date	Oct. 9 & 10			Oct. 25 & 26		
Average yield	128 bu/a			134 bu/a		

*Field sampled for protein, oil, and starch percentage data.

Other Reports

Separate reports for variety performance are available for each district shown in Figure 1. A limited supply of these publications is available at your county extension office or from Extension Distribution Center, Printing and Publications Building, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011. Also, an IBM compatible diskette containing these data along with a hybrid selection program is available from Extension Software Services, 110 EES Bldg., Haber Road, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011-3070. Along with all of the information as it appears in the written reports, the computer diskettes include computer programs that allow farmers to insert their own drying and shrink costs, expected price of corn, and final moisture percentage after drying. Using these specific criteria, the program calculates an adjusted economic value for each hybrid in the test. Farmers can then determine which hybrids might best fit their own production practices and provide the most profit. The computer program also can sort the hybrids by yield, moisture, adjusted value, root lodging, stalk lodging, dropped ears, protein, oil, starch, or brand and then print the data as sorted. An IBM personal or compatible computer supporting MS-DOS 2.0 or higher, with at least 512K memory is required. The cost of this diskette is \$25. All seven districts can be purchased for \$150. Order forms, Pm-660-OF-95, are available from county extension offices and included in the printed reports.

The 1995 Iowa Corn Yield Test Report:

Pm-660-1-95 District 1
Pm-660-2-95 District 2
Pm-660-3-95 District 3
Pm-660-4-95 District 4
Pm-660-5-95 District 5
Pm-660-6-95 District 6
Pm-660-7-95 District 7

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Cooperating Organizations

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Cooperative Extension Service
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And justice for all

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